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No Advocate of Peace in September.

On account of Secretary Trueblood's absence in Europe to attend the Sixteenth International Peace Congress, there will be no issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in September. The present issue is a double number, and will prove, we hope, one of unusual interest.

Secretary Trueblood will sail from Boston for Europe on the 21st of August on the "Bohemian" of the Leyland Line. He will be accompanied by Rev. James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary, and by Miss Trueblood. The other delegates of the Society, all now in Europe, are Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Mr. Daniel G. Crandon, Rev. Bradley Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shippen, and Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop. Dr. Trueblood and party will go by way of London, The Hague, Berlin and Dresden, spending a day or two in each of these cities, and arriving at Munich for the opening of the Congress on the 9th of September. They will return by way of Venice, Florence and Rome, and sail from Naples home on the 20th of September on the "Königin Luise," of the North German Lloyd line.

Brevities.

... In the excellent speech which he delivered at the National Christian Endeavor Convention at Seattle last month Vice-President Fairbanks again showed himself to be, in spite of some concession to war, a warm and earnest friend of international peace. He declared that our country stands for peace; that we wish to throw the weight of our influence toward the avoidance of war; that in the international court of reason right, and not armies and navies, controls; that the possibility of war is not essential to the development of a race of manly men; that amicable adjustment of differences is not evidence of want of virility, but "a manifestation of the triumph of intelligence, of conscience, of justice, of civilization." He believed that the Hague Conference would still further pave the way for the peaceful determination of international disagreements.

... At the recent great convention of the Southern Baptists held at Richmond, Va., a series of strong resolutions in support of the peace movement was introduced by Rev. J. J. Hall, D. D., of Fayetteville, N. C., and adopted unanimously and "very heartily."

... The *Review of Internationalism*, issued by "The Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism" at The Hague (in English, French, German and Dutch), contains in its June number (the second issued) an able and interesting series of articles on the peace movement by Lord Avebury, W. T. Stead, the Baroness von Suttner, Hon. Fredrik Bajer, Mr. Gaston Moch, Dr. Thomas Baty, and the editors.

... The recent Boston Convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church adopted the following resolution and forwarded a copy of it to Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the American delegation at the Hague Conference:

"Resolved, That we recognize with keen satisfaction the assembling of the representative powers of the world in the

second great Peace Conference at The Hague, and that we rejoice in this evidence of the probability that the time is approaching when all disputed questions between nations will be settled not by the clash of arms, but by arbitration and in the spirit of brotherhood."

... The annual peace meeting held in the Friends' Church at Portland, Me., on June 21, under the auspices of the Peace Committee of the New England Friends Yearly Meeting, was an unusually successful occasion. The house was full. Benjamin F. Trueblood presided. The principal speaker was William Lloyd Garrison of Boston. With characteristic directness and thoroughness he analyzed and exposed the inhuman and unrighteous character of war, the hypocrisy of certain would-be advocates of peace, and the shallowness and falseness of that so-called patriotism which expresses itself in international jealousies and hatred. We hope to publish this strong address in an early number of our paper.

... At the celebration of the Garibaldi centenary in New York on the Fourth of July Dr. Ernst Richard, on behalf of the New York German-American Peace Society, placed a wreath on the steps of the house in which Garibaldi for a time lived, and made a brief address in which he urged that the true way to honor the memory of a great man is to uphold the ideals for which he stood. One of Garibaldi's ideals was that of international peace, and on more than one occasion he declared his innate antipathy to the soldier's trade. In 1860 he issued his famous peace manifesto to the princes of Europe.

... A treaty of arbitration concluded by the Swiss and the Spanish governments on the 14th of May this year has been ratified by the parliaments of the two countries. This brings the list of the treaties of obligatory arbitration up to forty-six in number.

... Mr. Frederic Passy, the indefatigable leader of the peace movement in France and dean of the entire body of European peace workers, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on the 20th of May. Though almost entirely blind, he still retains remarkable vigor of thought and speech, and frequently addresses large audiences with great force and effectiveness.

... Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, 47 New Broad St., London, E. C., will sail from Liverpool for Boston on the 14th of August. He comes to attend the twenty-fourth conference of the International Law Association, which is to be held at Portland, Me., the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month. Dr. Darby will read a paper on arbitration at the opening session of the Conference, as he has done for many years.

... Dr. Robert Spence Watson, president of the British Peace Society, and single arbitrator of more than a hundred British labor disputes, has been made by King Edward a Privy Councillor. Dr. Watson is a Friend and a peace man of the most unequivocal kind.

... At the rooms of the "Cercle International" at The Hague, since the Conference opened, a series of addresses and afternoon-tea talks have been given by various persons connected with the International Peace Movement. Among the speakers have been the Baroness von Suttner (who has given several addresses), William T. Stead, Senator La Fontaine of Brussels, Dr. W. E. Darby of London, Leopold Katscher, Hayne Davis of

New York, E. Kempe, Mrs. Cora Richmond of Chicago, Pastor A. Mohn, Mr. Paul Otlet of Brussels, and Prince Yi of Corea.

. . . On July 16, at a meeting in the House of Commons of representatives of the different departments of the Interparliamentary Union, it was decided that next year's conference of the Union should take place in Berlin. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the American group, presented the British group with an elaborately-worked silk British flag with a white border. The flag was accepted by Lord Weardale, president of the British group, in a happy speech.

. . . The text of the American proposition for the exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war, which has been adopted in committee at The Hague by the unexpectedly large majority of 21 to 11, is as follows :

"The private property of citizens or subjects of the signatory powers, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure on the sea by the armed vessels or by the military forces of the said signatory powers. But nothing herein contained shall extend exemption from seizure to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of any of the said powers."

What Can the School Do to Aid the Peace Movement?

BY HON. NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Inaugural Address as President of the National Educational Association Convention, Los Angeles, July 8.

The greatest problem of the twentieth century is the boy, with one exception—the girl. As soon as the girl takes up the study of history, she begins to wish that she had been born a boy. Her text-book magnifies the achievements of men and devotes very little space to the deeds of women. Gradually she reaches the conviction that everything great and heroic belongs to the other sex, that life is not worth living unless one can attain military glory, and that her greatest misfortune is to have been born a girl.

The boy is apt to form similar ideals from the text-books on history and the methods of teaching the subject. The names of admirals and generals, the battles they fought and the victories they won, the causes and the effects of the wars in which they were engaged, constitute a very large part of the material of instruction. The examination questions which are supposed to emphasize the most important portions of the school curriculum bristle with wars and the things of war. The boy loves power and admires every exhibition of personal and national strength; he admires the heroes whose names are immortalized upon the pages of history; he gradually conceives the notion that the wearing of a uniform, the carrying of a sword or a gun, the shedding of blood and the acquisition of military renown are essential to a life worth living.

It seems to me that our text-books, our examinations and our instruction should glorify the arts of peace above the art of war. In other words, history should be taught from a more rational point of view. Whilst it would be wrong to minimize the sacrifices and services of the

army and the navy, it will nevertheless be wise to emphasize the victories of peace above the victories of war, and to teach history in such a way that the pupil will write the name of the poet, the orator, the artist, the inventor, the educator, the jurist, the statesman, the philanthropist in a place even more conspicuous in the temple of fame than that occupied by the name of the victorious general or the successful admiral.

How can this be accomplished? In the first place, let us instill proper ideals of life and of heroism. The pupil can be led to see that Pasteur, the scientist, has done more for humanity than Napoleon, the destroyer of thousands; that Carnegie, the philanthropist, has done more for civilization than the admiral who sinks a hostile fleet; that the men who by experiments upon their own bodies showed how yellow fever is transmitted and can be prevented were as great heroes as any soldiers that ever faced a cannon's mouth; that the woman who serves in the hospital as a nurse displays as much heroism as the officer who serves his country in time of war; and that in the sight of God the drying of a tear is more than shedding seas of gore. As soon as the girl realizes that a life worth living does not turn upon fame or fortune or official position, nor even upon science and literature, but upon the personal relations which human beings sustain to one another and to their Creator, as soon as she grasps the truth that it is in the domain of personal relations where woman truly reigns as queen, she grows proud of her sex and no longer wishes that she had been born a boy.

In the next place, patriotism should never be taught so as to make it the meanest of all the virtues. It is possible to emphasize the maxim, "My country, right or wrong," to such an extent that the citizen will resort to anything base and contemptible for the sake of furthering the material interests of his country. Rulers and governments hesitate to begin an unpopular war. Our teaching of history should create the kind of public sentiment that will make it unpopular, if not impossible, for a ruler or a government to commence war, except as a last resort for the maintenance of justice, law and order among the nations, especially among the partially civilized tribes in distant portions of the globe.

Whilst the teacher is inculcating proper ideals of patriotism, heroism and public service, the pupil can be taught to despise not only the bully who is ever anxious to pick a quarrel with weaker companions, but also the nation that is ever ready to go to war at the expense of weaker nations. Both teacher and pupil should distinguish between the different kinds of war. First, there is the war for tribute. No nation can now afford to carry on war for blood money under the guise of exacting a war indemnity. The second is the war for booty and plunder, such as the wars carried on by the robber barons during the Middle Ages. Third, is the war for the gratification of personal ambition, such as the wars which the first Napoleon was continually waging. Fourth, is the war for territorial aggrandizement. Of this kind of war our country has not always been guiltless. No teacher in the classroom and no orator on Memorial Day or the Fourth of July hits the mark if he glorifies or even excuses any one of these four kinds of war.

There are two kinds of war for which more can be said. One of these is the war for principle, of which